
SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows (the indicated pages refer to pages of the original unamended application).

Please replace the first full paragraph at page 2 (beginning at line 4) with the following:

When a computer user views an image in a window, the image can be a text, a picture, a movie, a content of a computer folder, etc., the window often displays only a portion of its related information. To view other portions a user needs to scroll the window. In current Graphical User Interfaces (GUIs) scrolling is typically carried out with a scroll bar. There are also other techniques, such as dragging, zooming, using a navigation map, and the like (Kaptelinin, 1995). In the present description all these techniques are referred to as scrolling. Therefore, scrolling is understood here in a broad sense, in the spirit of the U. S. Patent Classification System, which, for instance, gives the following description of subclass 784 of class 345: "Window scrolling: This subclass is indented under subclass 781. Subject matter wherein, when a window displays only part of its related information, the user can selectively control which portion is displayed." (Class 345, Computer graphics processing, operator interface processing, and selective visual display systems. Class definition. Downloaded from www.uspto.gov the official website of the USPTO on January 1, 2002). In the context of the present invention scrolling is understood as any method or technique used to make a window display a different portion of its related information. Besides, scrolling in the context of the present invention includes not only scrolling controlled by a user, but also autoscrolling, scrolling of items on a menu, resizing of a window, and the like.

Page 6: please delete the following paragraph, previously inserted, located immediately before the heading "BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION":

~~None of the above techniques provides temporary visual clues, displayed immediately after scrolling and not obstructing the view of new, not~~

~~presented before scrolling, information by visually differentiating old and new information in a window.~~

Page 6: please insert the following paragraphs immediately before the heading "BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION":

US patent No. 6, 803, 930 to Simonson and US patent No. 6, 750, 886 to Bergstedt disclose visual clues, displayed generally after scrolling, to visually differentiate old and new information in a window.

None of the above techniques provides effective visual clues for cases when the user scrolls quickly through the content.

Please replace the paragraph at page 6, comprising the section entitled "BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION," with the following paragraph:

The present invention provides a method and apparatus for aiding a user in viewing information on a computer system including a display. The information is displayed in a window, which can display only a portion of its related information at the same time. The system and method comprise providing temporary visual clues to help a user determine where new information, not displayed in the window before scrolling, is located in the window after scrolling relative to the information that overlaps from the pre-scroll view. The visual clues are provided if and only if the information that overlaps from the previous view is displayed in a window before scrolling for more than a predetermined amount of time. The visual clues are provided for a predetermined amount of time. The preferred embodiments disclose temporary visual clues implemented to minimize distraction of a user from his or her main task.

Please delete the whole section entitled "REFERENCES" at pages 6 and 7:

REFERENCES

~~Kaptelinin, V. (1995). A comparison of four window navigation techniques in a 2D browsing task. The CHI'95 Conference on Human Factors in~~

~~Computing Systems, Conference Companion (Denver, Colorado, May 7-11, 1995)~~

~~Kaptelinin, V., Mäntylä, T., Åström, J. (2002). Transient visual clues for scrolling: An empirical study. CHI 02: ACM Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems, Extended Abstracts, pp. 620-621.~~

~~Ware, C. (1999). Information Visualization: Perception for Design. San Francisco: Morgan Kaufmann, pp. 163-168.~~

~~Åström, J. (unpublished manuscript). Lättläst på dataskärmen - Transienta visuella ledtrådar som hjälpmedel. Umeå, 2001.~~

Please delete at page 11, lines 13-14, the following:

~~Using visual attributes that can be processed preattentively (Ware, 1999; Wolf, 1998).~~

Please change the heading at page 13, line 28, as follows:

Detailed description of preferred embodiments

Please delete at page 14, line 17, the following:

~~from www.vbaccelerator.com~~

Please replace the paragraph at page 42, comprising the section entitled

"ABSTRACT," with the following paragraph:

A method and apparatus for helping a user to locate new information displayed in a window on a display in a graphical user interface (GUI) environment after scrolling the window by providing temporary visual clues distinguishing processed information, that is, information also displayed in the window before scrolling, and not processed information, that is, information not displayed in the window before scrolling. Said visual clues ~~do not obscure not~~

~~processed information, are displayed only if the displayed portion of window's related information is displayed in the window before scrolling for more than a predetermined amount of time. temporarily and are disabled after a predetermined amount of time.~~ According to preferred embodiments the temporary visual clues are implemented via visual de-emphasis of processed information, visual emphasis of not processed information, employing dynamic borders, and employing marginal markers to avoid user distraction from his or her main task. A user can customize the usage of the visual clues by setting relevant parameters.